



The "Star race" required much skill from the drivers to keep their cars on the track. ● Bottom photo: Nikolai Bolshikh who won both the race and a set of spare tyres for his performance. Photos by Vitaly Blagodarov



'Star race' appeals to president

It took only two heats to name the leading three in the "Star race" organized by the "Za Ruliyom" magazine and attended by 16 top Soviet motor racers. Nikolai Bolshikh from the ZIL motor works in Moscow won the event, ahead of Stepan Vasilyev, from Tagilsk, who drove Lada-2101.1 cars. The nationalist Vladimir Goltsov, from Izhevsk, driving a Moskvich-412-IZH came in third. He also won the prize for the fastest time in a heat.

The team award was captured by the VAZ motor

works team driving Lada cars. Jean-Marie Balestre, of France, President of the International Automobile Federation, was among the 25,000 spectators present at Moscow's Izmaylovskoye stadium. The skill displayed by the Soviet racers on such a demanding course deserves the highest praise, and the same applies to the event's organization, he declared. This winter race has not yet gained international recognition, but I would like to see French racers competing here in Moscow, was Balestre's view of the event.

Flag received by Soviet climbers

A soldier was recently held at Moscow's Friendship House in honor of the National Day of Nepal. At the gathering Mr. Narendra Bikram Shah, the Nepalese Ambassador to the USSR, presented a flag of his country to a group of Soviet climbers.

This spring our climbers are heading for Nepal and the

world's highest mountain, Everest, in a long-standing tradition, the climbers must hold three flags on the summit — their country's, the mountain's country, and the UN flag.

The presentation was accepted by Professor Yevgeny Tamm D.Sc. (Physics and Mathematics) head of the Soviet expedition.

Vera Zozulya captures World Cup

Lake Placid Olympics lullist Vera Zozulya, from Riga, has captured the huge World Cup after the sixth final stage was held at Königssee, West Germany, Italy's Marieluse Rainer and Monika Aier gained the second and third placings.

Muscovite Sergei Danilin came second in the men's division, only two points behind winner Ernst Haspinger, of Italy. Michael Walter, GDR, was third.

The Riga duo of Juris Blazaks and Elina Velks came third in their division, won by Austrians Gunter Lemmerer-Richard Sulzbacher.

Soviet volleyball players won

The Central Army Club and Leningrad Avtomobilist have captured the European Men's Champions Cup and the Cup Holders Cup.

Silver for Leningrader

Dmitry Bochkaryov, from Leningrad, came second to Hilbert v.d. Duijn, of Holland, 24, who won the title of the world's top speedskating allrounder with 169.410 points at the Assen championship in Holland; a repeat of his 1980 achievement. Bochkaryov, 23, won the 5,000 m and the 10,000 m events and accumulated 168.770 points, the first such Soviet success at such championship

since 1978 when Muscovite Sergei Marchuk came third overall at Chateaufort, Sweden. Rolv Falck-Larsen, of Norway, was placed third with 169.320 points.

Norwegians up to scratch

Berit Annil, Norway, has won her country's first skiing gold medal at the world skiing championship at Holmenkollen outside Oslo, dashing 10 km in 29 min 25.9 sec. Hilke Rilla-vuori, Finland, was placed second in 29.46.5, and Kveta Jeriova, Czechoslovakia, came third.

For the first time in the history of world championships the Soviet women's team failed to take any of the top three placings. Muscovite Lyudmila Lyudmila came seventh, 1 min 04.4 sec behind the winner.

To win the Nordic combined event college student Tom Sundberg, from Oslo, had to run 15 km in 40 min 00.6 sec, this is exactly what he did, clocking the fastest time of the day. In the jumping he was placed 14th, but came top overall with 426.600 points.

He broke the past decade's GDR monopoly of the title, though the GDR did not fail to prove its strength this time too, with the world ex-champion Konrad Winkler coming second with 426.500 points and Uwe Dettmer third with 426.455.

Alexander Mayorov, Soviet Union, came home 12th.

Austrian Armin Kogler was tops on the 70 m high jump, amassing 250.1 points with the jump of 82.5 m and 84 m. Jari Puikkonen, Finland, is in second place, ahead of Ole Bremseth, Norway.



Tom Sandberg, world champion in the Nordic combined event. Photo APTAS

Thomas Eriksson, Sweden, won the men's 30 km race, clocking 1 hr 21 min 52 sec. Lars Erik Eriksson, Norway, was second in 1:22.13 and Bill Koch, USA, third in 1:22.14.

The championship will conclude on February 28.

Champions win first 'round'

The women's basketball ITI club from Riga — who are multiple European Cup winners — have defeated the local Celanias club in the Italian town of Levis 79-58, in the first semi-final game of this year's competition.

The return game will be played in Riga on February 25.



World record crowns championship

The crowd gathered at the Krylatskoye Olympic Cycling Track in Moscow for the national winter track-and-field championship witnessed an unusually fast 3,000 m steeplechase. In which the winner Alexander Zagouinok, 25, from Vinnitsa, clocked 8 min 17.46 sec, a world indoor record. As depicted from the summer outdoor event, the winter championship is minus a water jump.

Alexander Krupsky, from Lvov, pole vaulted 565 cm, his first national title yet, and the same goes for world indoor record holder Svetlana Vasyashina, from Volgograd, who long-jumped 865 cm. Yelena Kelchevskaya set a national mark of 23.49 in the 200 m event, the seventh such national record at the championship. Olympic lullist Andrei Prokhorov, from Sverdlovsk, won the 80 m hurdles in 7.61, the best world indoor time of the season and only several hundredths of second off the world record.

The concluding moment of the 3,000 m event at the USSR winter national athletic championship. Photo by Genadiy Voinovskiy

INFORMATION

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Leonid BREZHNEV: We are prepared for sizeable reductions in nuclear arms

The USSR favours the curtailment of the nuclear arms race and will do its utmost to help reach agreement on this score, Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his reply to an open letter from members of the Australian peace campaign. The letter was addressed to him and to the American president. We believe, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, that the critical goal in this respect is to reach an early constructive agreement at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He pointed out the need for an early resumption of the Soviet-US talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear armaments. These talks are being constantly delayed by the American side. We are ready to ratify at any moment the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, the Soviet head of state pointed out, but the American side is dragging its feet over such ratification. The USSR is also prepared to agree to halt the further production of nuclear weapons and to reduce the stockpiles of such weapons to be followed subsequently by their complete elimination.

The socialist countries have reached military-strategic parity with the capitalist world, Leonid Brezhnev noted. This parity acts as a factor checking the aspirations of the aggressive forces. Any attempt to destroy the balance of this parity is doomed to failure, he stressed. Military parity at the lowest possible level of armaments — such is our constructive approach to nuclear disarmament in the interests of all nations. We are ready for sizeable reductions in nuclear armaments, Brezhnev stated, but any violation of this parity might threaten stability and jeopardize peace in the future.

WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI: IT WILL BE A POLISH AND SOCIALIST SPRING



According to the calendar, spring arrives on March 1, but in Moscow temperatures remain below zero. The boulevards and parks are blanketed in snow, but the sun is nevertheless shining and crowds of people walk the streets enjoying the fresh air. In the photo: Prospekt Kallina. ● A view of the Pashkov house, which forms part of the Lenin Library.

Peace has been seriously threatened of late and first and foremost due to the policies of the American administration, which, to all intents and purposes, is shifting from an era of talks to a policy of confrontation. Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, told the 7th plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee.

America's attitudes to our country have to be seen within the context of this global policy, the Polish leader continued. Poland is regarded as an instrument, as a means of applying pressure on the Soviet Union and on the socialist community. The real interests of the Polish nation, its borders, its calm and the way it lives, as well as its security are given no consideration whatsoever in this game.

Poland has been assigned the

By air — from Moscow

Round the Soviet Union

● "The Soviet Multinational State" is the title given to a film festival which has started in Tomsk (Western Siberia) to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

● The first large motor-vehicle of the "river-sea" class has entered a dock of Riga's new repair shipyard, which is part of the river port, built by the

estuary of the Daugava River, the largest in the Baltic republic.

● The first book of the 20-volume "Archaeology of the USSR" has been issued by the Nauka Publishers. It will cover 150 years of excavations in this country. Chronologically the series embraces the period from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages.

● A new children's magazine, "Korpa", has recently appeared in the Turkmen capital of Ashkhabad. It will be published — both in Russian and Turkmen.

DIMASH KUNAYEV AWARDED

At a ceremony in the Kremlin, Leonid Brezhnev presented the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Medal of the Hero of Socialist Labour to Dimash Kunayev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. This is the third time that Kunayev has been awarded the latter medal.

Kazakhstan has outstanding achievements to its credit in the development of its national economy, science and culture, said Leonid Brezhnev. I would like to make special mention of the steady growth in the production of grain. For four years now, the republic has been overfulfilling its quotas producing nearly 16 million tonnes or even more of grain. Dimash Kunayev has put an enormous amount of effort into these achievements.

BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS!

Geneva. In the Palace of Nations, Geneva, the Polish representative, B. Sulka, chaired a resumed meeting of the special group of the Disarmament Committee, established to eliminate chemical weapons.

Addressing the meeting of a special working group, the Soviet delegate for the Disarmament Committee, V. Israeliyan, emphasized the serious threat to the cause of peace posed by the

American programmes to produce binary and other new types of chemical weapons and to deploy them in Europe and other parts of the world.

The Soviet delegation distributed in the Committee the TASS statement of February 19 containing an appeal to prevent this monstrous crime against peace and humanity and to stop the United States from continuing such cynical plans.

Tough competition at Holmenkollen



The sponsors of the current world skiing championship were forced to give away two sets of gold medals at once — to the winners of the 4x10 km relay race. The lucky teams were USSR (lower row) and Norway.

More good news reached us as the paper was going to print: Raisa Smetanova, the noted Soviet skier from Syktyvkar, won the 20 km title.

The USSR won its first gold medals at the world championship at Holmenkollen, Norway, in the men's 4x10 km relay race. After the first stage our skiers were only 1 min 20 sec behind the Norwegian leaders. But they struggled on. Alexander Zavyalov, from the Moscow Region, and world champion Oleg Zhukovskiy, from the USSR, pushed the final line and the electronic timing system registered the same result for both teams — 1 hr 56 min 27.0 sec. Thereafter two

sets of champion prizes were awarded — to the USSR and Norway. Apart from Zavyalov, the medals in our team went to Vladimir Nikulin, from Izhevsk, Alexander Batyuk, from Kiev, and Yuri Burlakov, from Kharkov.

A photo-finish also decided the third place between Finland and the GDR, as they both clocked 1:58.49. The judges detected the Finns had the slightest advantage. This team was represented by the

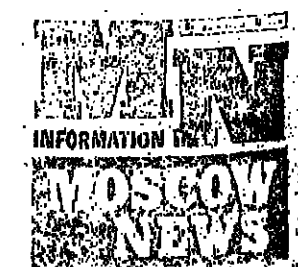
(Continued on page 2)

EVEREST AHOY!

The first three members of a Soviet expedition — which plans next May to conquer the world's highest summit, Chomolungma (8,848 m) in the Himalayas by a previously uncharted route — left Moscow bound for Delhi on February 28. From Delhi they will fly to Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, and here the three men: Yevgeny Tamm, D.Sc. (Physics and Mathematics) and head of the expedition, Boris Romanov, Chairman of the USSR Mountaineering Federation, and Yuri Kononov, the expedition's interpreter, will await the arrival of the rest of the team.

Although the group has a lot of experience, Yevgeny Tamm told an MNI correspondent, the going will be tough. Every climber dreams of conquering

(Continued on page 2)



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NATO delegates stall Madrid conference

Madrid. The Soviet delegation has distributed a press statement concerning the situation at the Madrid conference. It notes the desire to transform the conference into an instrument for confrontation and a tool for interference into the internal affairs of sovereign states, represented by the actions of the American delegation which contradict the character of the Helsinki Final Act.

Reagan revives the Monroe Doctrine

Washington. The recent speech delivered by the American President Ronald Reagan at the headquarters of the Organization of American States, which has been widely advertised by the American administration as being a "programme statement" of American policy towards its southern neighbours is, in effect, a repetition of the notorious Monroe Doctrine which claims the role of leader in the Western Hemisphere for American imperialism.

Reagan confirmed that Washington was still bent on undermining the revolutionary transformations in Cuba and Nicaragua. He admitted that many countries in the Caribbean had suffered economic disaster. It is well known that this is a consequence of the shameless exploitation of these countries by American monopolies. In a bid to preserve and also to consolidate the do-

The mode of action and the tactics assumed by the NATO countries' delegations consist in hindering progress of the Madrid conference, which is designed to harness the continuation of détente in Europe. The Soviet delegation, the statement says, is condemning these disruptive tactics. Especially when there are the necessary objective conditions at the meeting for a positive conclusion.

mination of American capital at any price, Reagan said that if the Americans do not take immediate and decisive action, new Cubes will spring out of the ruins of the present-day conflict.

Within the framework of the so-called "Caribbean initiative" the United States intends to allocate in the 1982 fiscal year 350 million dollars in military and economic aid to "ensure the security of friendly countries"—in other words the security of repressive regimes like those ruling El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and some other states.

It further emerged from what the president said that in order to ensure the imperialist interests of the United States in the region, the administration is prepared to resort to sabotage and military intervention and to give its all-round support to counter-revolutionaries and repressive regimes.

Socialist International denounces U. S. attacks on Nicaragua

Caracas. The leaders of the Socialist International have voiced their united support of the Nicaraguan revolution. During a meeting here between a Socialist International delegation and the leadership of the Venezuelan opposition, the Democratic Action Party, which is the International's member, the

sides sharply condemned US militarist designs against the heroic people of Nicaragua.

Addressing a press conference following the meeting, the Dutch Labour Party secretary for international affairs, Maarten van Traa, supported a proposal put forward by Mexico's President José López Por-



Look, guy, our bloxy gas is much better than the Soviet natural gas.
Drawing by Dmitry Varlamov

Salvadoran Archbishop offers to mediate in crisis

San Salvador. The command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has ordered its troops to launch an offensive attack against the country and warned the Salvadorans to prepare for the coming decisive

battles. The Front stipulates that the reason for such decisive moves is that on the eve of the elections prepared by Washington and Junta, it is necessary to expand the areas under the insurgents' control.

The Salvadoran Catholic Church represented in the person of the Archbishop of El Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas, offered to mediate between the insurgents and the junta for a political settlement during this recent crisis and continued bloodshed in the country. Representatives of the Front have repeatedly expressed readiness to enter negotiations, provided that the United States ceases military supplies and recalls its advisers.

Yevgeny LYAKHOV



VIEWPOINT

A YEAR OF A DOCTRINE OF SORTS

Speaking a year ago on behalf of the White House, Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared in our policy the issue of international terrorism will replace that of human rights. This statement inaugurated the political doctrine to be followed by the new American administration. How has the doctrine fared to date?

As under the Reagan administration American foreign policy has acquired a more aggressive nature, the USA has understandably enough stepped up its support of its loyal allies, i.e., the fascist and totalitarian regimes in Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, South Korea and El Salvador.

The rulers of the latter countries were delighted with the doctrine as it justified in large measure their repression of their own people. In El Salvador alone over 20,000 people have been murdered over the past year.

Reagan's policy was met with an equally enthusiastic reception in Israel and South Africa. On the pretext of fighting terrorism Israel intensified its overt campaign of genocide aimed at the Palestinian people, carried out an attack on a nuclear research centre in Iraq and demolished entire residential areas in Beirut and other Lebanese cities. South Africa followed suit by conducting armed incursions into Angola and killing patriots in Namibia.

Under the cover of the doctrine of "combating international terrorism", in the space of a single year America either carried out or drew up plans on an international scale for a whole range of genuinely terrorist actions. The CIA is believed to have been involved in the murder of the Panamanian head of state, General Torrijos. The group of white mercenaries who attempted a coup in the Seychelles included

American citizens and was financed by American money. In 1981 the CIA prepared conspiracies against the Libyan leader, M. al-Gaddafi, against K. Kaunda, the Zambian head of state, and political figures in other countries.

Under the cover of "combating terrorism" saboteurs are being trained in the United States to infiltrate countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia as well as the socialist nations. According to the "Chicago Tribune", there are special camps in some American states where mercenary emigres are trained for "war against the reds". The chief of one such camp, situated outside San Bernardino, California, said that apart from Cuban and Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries former soldiers from the South Vietnamese army and Polish anti-communists are being trained there: "We are preparing them to infiltrate Cuba, Nicar-

agua, Angola, Vietnam and Poland," he said. As for arms, we have a limitless supply for shipment to any part of the globe where they may be required, he added.

Over the year the new doctrine has been in operation the world has been left in no doubt as to its objectives, which are as follows: to divert attention from the fast-falling "human rights" campaign, which has turned out to be counterproductive for the American administration; to divert attention from the cruel violation of human rights being perpetrated by reactionary regimes and, by so doing, to back up such regimes; to seek out additional "updated" pretexts for interference in the internal affairs of other nations, particularly those recently liberated from colonial dependence, in order to combat the national liberation movements.

It is fair to say that the USA remains indifferent both to international terrorism and to genuine violations of human rights. Washington only has need of doctrines which enable it to carry out psychological warfare and blackmail and to interfere in the internal affairs of states pursuing policies not to its liking, and thus to advance the global military-political and economic interests of American capital.

Wojciech Jaruzelski: it will be a Polish and socialist spring

(Continued from page 1)

off in Poland. We have told this plan, Jaruzelski emphasized, martial law in our country has in fact developed into a peace-keeping law.

The decision to impose martial law was entirely our own choice. We were aware of our own responsibility and were guided by the interests of our people and of our socialist state. One dictated this decision to us.

NATO intelligence service are inciting the Poles to underground activities, in other words to a fratricidal struggle, Jaruzelski stressed. He drew attention to the new slogan that has been handed out recently by the "exponents of psychological warfare": "The winter is yours, but the spring is ours."

All hopes of turning back history in Poland amount to a dangerous illusion and error of the first magnitude. History cannot be reversed. The spring will be neither "young" nor "mature", Jaruzelski declared. It will be simply a Polish and socialist spring.

Martial law does not mean that the reforms will be put on ice, he stressed. And we confirm this in practice. Calm is needed in order to introduce the planned reforms and to implement laws to act as a basis for the advancement and strengthening of socialist democracy. Martial law is not an end in itself — it is but a stage on the road towards regaining equilibrium and to overcoming the most serious crisis threshold.

The Party, Jaruzelski further noted, reaffirms its wish to achieve national reconciliation. While preserving its leading role, the Party is seeking to establish relations on a partnership basis with all public forces who care for the people's well-being and recognize the priority of the interests of a socialist state. Martial law will, he emphasized, but Poland is here to stay.

FACTS and EVENTS

● A series of laboratory tests conducted by Thai experts failed to prove allegations that Vietnam uses chemical weapons, stated the Thai minister for public health San Pimpunangkarn.

● Under a decree by the Egyptian president another 10 people arrested either in the course of September repression last year or following Sadat's assassination have been released from jail, altogether 400 people have been set free.

European Council's decision protested

Tunis. The decision of the Political Commission of the European Council to hold a session in Jerusalem on the issue of Israel to continue its aggressive policy in the Middle East, Mahmoud Mahmoud, Chairman of the Chamber of Representatives of Tunisia, said here.

The head of the Tunisian Parliament urged the European Council to change its attitude. He said that the Council should not go ahead with its session in Jerusalem, as this would be another step towards the settlement of the Palestinian problem. It would also have a negative effect on the development of relations between Arab countries and Western Europe, Mahmoud said.

FACTS and EVENTS

● 57 per cent of those polled in a joint public opinion survey conducted by the ABC network and "The Washington Post" said they disapproved of Reagan's economic measures, while 41 per cent favoured a revision of the administration's economic policy.

● The authorities in Turkey have issued a special decree under which all male civil servants are forbidden to wear beards and should shave daily.

● An Israeli government spokesman reports that Tel Aviv is devising plans for deporting to Syria the Druze people presently residing in the Golan Heights.

● Mauritius has decided on June 11 as the date for the general elections in that Indian Ocean country. These will be the second general elections to have been held following the granting of independence to Mauritius in 1968. At present, 160 thousand Mauritians have the right to vote as against 462 thousand in 1976.

● In 1900, only a few cities in the world had over a million inhabitants. According to UN estimates, by the year 2000 there will be several hundred such cities. Of these it is believed that Mexico City, with over 30 million people, will be the most populous.

G. Griffin illegally back in India

Delhi. Indian newspapers again feature stories concerning the American spy, George Griffin. This hardened intelligence officer whose record includes the preparations of the conspiracy in which the Bangladesh President Mujibur Rahman was murdered, and is also responsible for training and sending counter-revolutionaries into Afghanistan, has been placed in charge of an operation code-named Hailian. This operation aims at separating from India the state of Punjab creating the puppet "state of Hailian" under American domination. The American agent has penetrated the country illegally after the Indian government has refused to grant him an entry visa, where he could conduct his dirty work under the roof of the American Embassy.

British battleships for Chile

London. According to the British press, the Pinchot Julia in Chile is to receive battleship "Norfolk" and auxiliary vessel "Tidepool" from the Tory government in the next two months. The crews for these ships have been trained at the Royal Navy base at Portsmouth. In the near future the junta intends to buy battleship "Antirion" and naval missiles Sea-slug and Sea-cat from Britain.

GLORY-APART

Paris. The French "Le Point" weekly contends that the former American President Jimmy Carter and his wife are writing memoirs of their stay in the White House. There is nothing unusual in this, after all, their predecessors were also bitten by the literary bug. The unique feature of the Carter's efforts in this sphere is that both are "realists" separately, and are highly jealous of their creations.



The United States of America trains international terrorists on its own territory to infiltrate countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the socialist nations.
In the photo: D. Gonzalez, head of a camp which specializes in the training of such mercenaries, at his Miami residence.
(Photo from "Time" magazine)

Science and technology

SCISSOR DESIGN FOR SUPERSONIC JETS

A NASA developed supersonic jet is being tested in the USA. "Time" magazine reports. At high speeds the wing is set at a definite angle to the axis of the glider, the right plane moves forwards while the left one moves backwards. This makes them look like a pair of scissors. The new design hopes to elevate the two major disadvantages of supersonic jets — noise and uneconomical fuel consumption.

AID FOR SCIENCE

West German press reports that an apparatus which will help explore the sea depths has been successfully tested in the FRG. The "Penguin-B-3", in the photo, is connected with the ship by a cable. The information on water



density, its temperature, salt content and the bed relief is received on board through the cable.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT SEARCHED FOR TERRORIST CONNECTIONS

Rome. The first ever police search has been conducted in the lower chamber of the Italian parliament. For three days, men from a special group set up to combat terrorism carried out a painstaking search of the MPs' rooms, empty-

AS FAST AS LIGHT

Hitachi has designed a device to transmit business information in light pulses covering a distance up to 2.5 miles. In 34 minutes it can convey as much tape-recorded information as would normally take eight hours to transmit by telephone.

INVISIBLE FENCES

The secured forces are inviolable. Airports, power stations, oil-tanks, presidential homes and royal palaces are now frequently surrounded by microwave fences. If someone enters the grounds a signal is immediately relayed to a control panel. The violators however are often cats and dogs. Taking this into account, the British company Frowds is making microwave fences that detect only human forms.

AMPHIBIAN LORRY

Unloading ships from offshore anchorages is always difficult. Goods first have to be reloaded onto boats or barges and from these onto land vehicles. Dutch specialists have decided to relieve these difficulties by constructing an amphibian lorry which can carry to 35 tonnes of cargo. It attains a speed of 15 kph off-shore and 30 kph when it reaches land.

OF INTEREST

'Glass menagerie' for butterflies

The magazine "Nature" reports that a "glass menagerie" is being built in Britain to display butterflies. The collection hopes to gain beautiful and rare butterfly samples from all over the world. It is hoped that this glass pavilion, 700 sq m in area, will house living species reproducing themselves, including those butterflies that have been entered into the "Red Data Book". One wonders if this will help preserve the endangered varieties, after all, the "glass menagerie" is designed, firstly, for tourists and, secondly, for scientific "extra" butterflies are to be sold to private collections.

Fancy pipes

One of Bulgaria's largest collections of clay pipes is held in Sofia's History Museum. The collection contains more than 300 pipes found during archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the city.

Some date back to the 18th century when they were widely used throughout the country. The fondly named "Trubochka" pipes are elegant and many have graceful floral ornaments.

Our furry friends!

Seven trained dogs hitched to a sledge cover nearly forty kilometers a day during the winter season. They deliver mail and newspapers to homes and tour-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS OVER, BUT CHESS NOT YET IN THE OFFING

How have Sino-American relations developed over the past ten years following the signing of the so-called "Shanghai communiqué"? What are the aims of the two sides which have come closer together on an anti-Soviet basis? These questions are discussed by "Izvestia" political observer Alexander Boyin and by Professor Vladimir Lukin, D.Sc. (History), in the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Below we give an excerpt from their dialogue:

A. B. The Sino-American partnership is burdened with substantial difficulties and contradictions. It is, if you like, a partnership without trust, or, let us say, with a minimum of trust. The Americans hope to play "the Chinese card", that is to use China for their own political ends. Yet, the Chinese themselves are not averse to playing "the American card". To predict any long-term prospects becomes difficult in such situations. It would appear most likely, it seems to me, that medium-term considerations predominate. Though no longer a game of billiards, it is certainly not as yet a game of chess.

V. L. Indeed, this development might be said to follow the law of the pendulum. With an overall tendency towards rapprochement...

A. B. Sorry to interrupt you, but I am not convinced of this. I could be mistaken, but my impression is that both the Americans and Chinese are viewing each other with even greater suspicion than they did some ten years ago.

AMERICAN HYPOCRITES

Is it that the Western powers, particularly the United States, who loudly shout anyone else denounces the violations of "human rights" and "trade union freedoms" in Poland, have witnessed for the first time the introduction of martial law by the Communist Party in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

Obviously not. Neither the Americans nor various West European countries who are now colluding with the Reagan administration shrank from the pool tops when in countries like Chile, El Salvador, Turkey, Pakistan and others, the generals, who seized power, not only introduced martial law, but also blatantly violated the constitution. In most cases these dictators engineered coups d'état, accompanied by mutilated corpses, the deaths of thousands of innocent people, either murdered, hanged or tortured in prisons.

There can be no doubt that if the plans of the Polish counter-revolutionaries were successful, and Solidarity and the "Conscience" seized power, the United States and some other Western countries would have advised the counter-revolutionary leaders to introduce martial law. In order to chastise the Communists and to start a bloodbath in Poland in a manner similar to Chile and Pakistan.

THE YEN COMES IN HANDY WHERE THE SWORD HAS FAILED

During its first invasion forty years ago Japan intended turning South-East Asia into an appendage to supply it with raw materials, writes Yuri Kovalenko in IZVESTIA. Today, Japanese business circles seek to achieve with the help of the yen what Japan failed to accomplish with the help of the samurai sword in the past.

The ASEAN countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines supply Japan with oil, rubber, tin, bauxites, copper ore, valuable tropical timber, sugar, vegetable oil and fruit. In 1980, Japanese imports from ASEAN countries amounted to over 140 thousand million dollars.

It is with alarm and concern that the states in South-East Asia, which during World War II found themselves in the "sphere of mutual prosperity", declared by Tokyo in order to enslave and exploit the Asian peoples, view the militarization of Japan.

CRISIS IN SUDAN'S ECONOMY

The roots of the worsening situation in Sudan are founded in the discontent of the population's majority with the course pursued by the present regime. It is attempting to place the country into the wake of aggressive American policies, transforming it into an advanced post for imperialism in the Middle East and Africa, writes G. Bachtiarov in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, commenting on the unrest in Sudan. The government's "open-door" policy, the steady closure of the government sector, and the drive to attract foreign investors have caused a prolonged crisis within the Sudanese economy. A growth in imports and a decline in exports have led to a sharp rise in the balance of payments deficit, which Western economists evaluate at nearly 700 million dollars. This has conclusively resulted in a high inflation rate and a soaring cost of living.

A floating skyscraper

Planned is a hotel planned to be built in Singapore. It will have 50 floors and 1,000 rooms. The skyscraper is actually "floating", since its base is supported by caissons. (Photo from "The Japan Times")



Round the Soviet Union

SUNRAYS AND UNDERGROUND HEAT HAVE BECOME THE MAIN SOURCES OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN THE PROJECTS DESIGNED BY THE HEAT ELECTRIC POWER SPECIALISTS WORKING IN THE LATVIAN CAPITAL OF RIGA. A solar electric station is being built in the Crimea according to their blueprints. The Riga engineers are also designing geothermal power stations which plan to use high-temperature underground waters.

CLIMATE IN TYUMEN, WESTERN SIBERIA, HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF FOUR-ROOM COTTAGES MADE IN PARNU, ESTONIA. It took several days for the workers to assemble such a cottage. Thanks to modern heat insulation the inhabitants will be cozy all year round.

AN ORIGAMI EXHIBITION IN CHELYABINSK IS DISPLAYING PAPER ORNAMENTS AND DECORATIONS MADE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE UKRAINE, LITHUANIA, BYELORUSSIA, ARMENIA, KIRGHIZIA AND KAZAKHSTAN. Origami is an ancient art which has acquired great popularity in our country over the past years.

THE STEPPE FLOTILLA OF KASHKADARYA

A fleet of vessels have been established amidst the Karshi Steppe in Uzbekistan. Twenty boats have been registered at the pier of the man-made Lake Taltimardzhan. The boats are manned with hydrotechnicians, hydrologists and ichthyologists. Their mission is to keep a constant eye upon the conditions of the reservoir, its biological state, the condition of the dam, the pumping station and the pipeline supplying water to dozens of thousands of hectares of cultivated land.

The steppe flotilla is fitted with instruments to test the purity of water and with equipment to cut the assembly time of the pumping station's last units. The boats will transport driver-assemblers to the site.

SURGEON VIKTOR SAVELYEV



Viktor Savelyev.

A patient was brought into the hospital of Moscow's Medical Institute No. 2 weighing 37 kilograms, or one kilogram for every year of his life. His biliary duct had been destroyed, following an accident. Four operations were performed, but they didn't help. Then, surgeon Viktor Savelyev stepped and performed a miracle. With the skill of a sculptor, he reconstructed the man's duct.



An operation in progress.

For 31 years Viktor Savelyev, Academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences, has been director of the Institute's surgery department and of its hospital. Viktor Savelyev performs blood vessel and stomach reconstruction operations and plastic operations against the aneurism of the aortic arch, and many other complex ailments.

Savelyev's clinic is particularly well known for its successful treatment of the thrombosis of pulmonary arteries. Savelyev has found a way to remove the clot surgically, so now patients suffering from this disease no longer die. Over thirty operations have already been carried out.

At the same time it has been found possible to forestall the development of severe thrombosis by inserting special filters into the patient's blood vessels. Viktor Savelyev's work is of interest to others besides his Soviet colleagues. It has caused comment among surgeons in Brazil, Italy, Poland, Sweden and many other countries. He has demonstrated his techniques in surgical centres and universities abroad. In Sweden, Japan and Italy, for instance, Viktor Savelyev has performed operations with Soviet suturing machines which make use of tantalum clips. As a result the operation and the healing process are considerably speeded up.

There are many young specialists working in Savelyev's clinic. 30 doctors and 120 candidates of science are proud to be his pupils.

Granite out of glass

As durable as granite and offering a wealth of colour are the characteristics of a new facing material called sigran. This is a synthesized granite now being produced at the Ka-

luga glass works in Central Russia.

Scientists at the Moscow Mendeleev Institute of Chemical Technology helped launch its production. They developed the

necessary process for the new material by employing slag and glass waste.

According to specialists, sigran will find many uses in facing houses, public buildings and metro stations. Its cost is also an advantage, as it is considerably less than the cost of rock granite.

Get out the cameras!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial office of the "Moskovskiy Novosty" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition, whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples", is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimetres, or a series of six pictures.

The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, five other prizes consisting of a seven-day trip to the USSR are offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented. The competition's address is: 109518, Moscow, 1 Lyublinskaya St, International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982.

AN OASIS OF GRAPEVINES IN THE DESERT

The gorge of Ash-Dash in the south-west of Kirghizia is no longer claim the title of being a desert. The sun-scorched slopes of this Central Asian Republic are being transformed by descendants of Semirauts, who arrived to Armenia from Iran two centuries. Today about 10,000 Assyrians live in the cities and villages of Soviet Armenia.

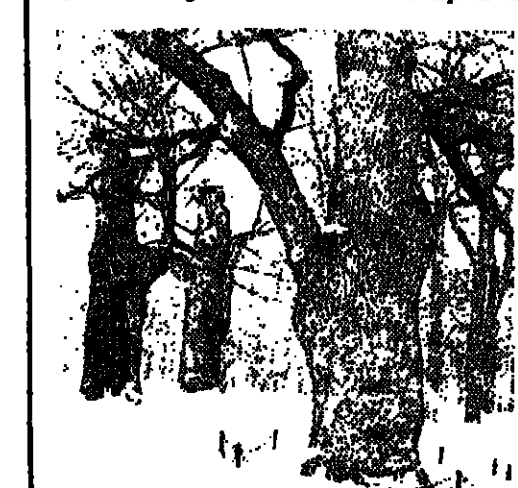
The village has changed greatly during the years of Soviet power. It consists of comfortable well-built houses surrounded with gardens, a school, a kindergarten, a community centre, service and shopping facilities, a polyclinic and a library. All the houses are electrified, with their own telephones and gas supply.

Places to visit

KOLOMENSKOYE

The village of Kolomenskoye has been in existence since the 14th century. Prince Dmitry Donskoy stayed there for a while on his return from the Battle of Kulikovo Field after his victory over the Tatars and Mongols. Russian tsars Vasily the Third and Ivan the Terrible also visited the village. Peter the Great spent his childhood there.

Kolomenskoye became famous thanks to its remarkable architectural masterpieces: the Ascension Church and the St. George Belfry. History has not retained for us the name of the architect who built the first domed stone church in Russia in 1532. It is crowned by a small cupola that bears a strange resemblance to the top of a



The Ascension Church.

These oaks cast their shade on Peter the Great.

JUBILEE OF AN ASSYRIAN VILLAGE

The Assyrian village of Vyrin Dvin, situated in the Ararat Valley of Armenia (Transcaucasia), is 130 years old. It was founded by descendants of Semirauts, who arrived to Armenia from Iran two centuries. Today about 10,000 Assyrians live in the cities and villages of Soviet Armenia.

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The village of Vyrin Dvin has become a recognized centre for the cultural activities of the people—an Assyrian song and dance ensemble established here many years ago is very popular.

The ensemble, who has performed in many Transcaucasian cities, consists of about 60 amateur performers—workers, farmers, teachers, college and school students. Ancient Assyrian melodies are presented in their original form thanks to the activity of the ensemble's director, composer Leonid Edigarov.

OF INTEREST

Unusual pets

Would you not stop at the sight of a man walking along a street preceded by five long-legged canes? S. Kagramanov, a driver for the oil refinery in the city of Grozny, is a passionate nature lover. The birds that he adopted are now so taken with their master that they accompany him in his walks along the city streets.

The giant snow globe

There is a real snow giant in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, that understandably attracts considerable attention. A snow globe towers above the crowds revealing continents, mountains and the boundaries of the Soviet Union marked in red.

The globe stands in one of the city's pine woods, where a children's competition is taking place. The children are competing in building snow architecture. They build walls and ice labyrinths imitating the skyline of their city, a gallery of cute fairy-tale characters can also be seen.

Science and technology

LIKOFOT PRINTING

The photopolymer liquid likofot developed in Lvov, Western Ukraine, markedly accelerates the manufacture of printing forms. The technology is simple and effective: a thick substance is poured in a fine layer on a base of the synthetic fibre lavsan and is exposed by ultraviolet rays through a negative. After developing the print in a solvent a clear hold depletion of the intended text is left. After a short drying period the elastic form is ready for printing. Each finished print is capable of yielding nearly a million impressions—seven times more than the traditional microzinc forms.

OPTICAL DRAWING OF WILT

It is now possible due to an optical method developed by Tajik and Byelorussian physicists to determine the degree of cotton's resistance to "wilt disease", long before planting begins.

A device called the spectrogramme ascultus the seeds' resistance in several minutes. The infrared beam sensitively reacts to changes caused by the disease. One symptom is the considerable enlargement of macromolecules similar to a cancer growth. It is now possible to determine the slightest inclination towards the disease and only the healthiest seeds will be planted in the fields.

This method also helps uncover the cause of the illness and its treatment, said R. Narupov, deputy director of the Physics and Technology Institute of the Tajik Academy of Sciences. Special characteristics were formulated to develop the methods of treating diseased plants. Together with colleagues from the Physics Institute of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences and Tajik scientists he managed to discover means of restoring the physico-mechanical properties of the fibre. The tests were conducted in the Gissar Valley, where cotton was fed certain microelements. It is possible that this method of diagnostics will help unravel other related mysteries.

Those industries which have an especially high percentage of manual labour regard the implementation of this programme as a priority alongside their main plan targets. Each industry which will be left to find the approach which suits it best. The following four ministries have been made responsible for carrying out the programme: the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Engineering, of Electric Engineering, the Building, Road-Building and Municipal Machinery Ministry and, finally, the Ministry of the Automobile Industry. In accordance with the programme, they have restructured and altered the objectives of their respective research centres and process development institutes. Facilities for the manufacture of advanced technology have been expanded. What has been the result of all this activity? More than eight thousand housing units have been installed at the Kama truck works, including 110 km of rail conveyors; while 11 thousand automated production lines and five thousand semi-automated production shops and areas have been put into operation nationwide.

The programme for the automation of manual labour is supplemented by a general campaign for industrial reconstruction. This will cost 20 thousand million rubles annually, or one-sixth of all Soviet industrial investment. This is not just a case of replacing outdated by modern technology. What is at issue here is the introduction and industry of entirely new processes and completely technological cycles.

A recent government decree envisaging the large-scale manufacture of industrial robots and manipulators is to affect the first step towards the development of an entirely new industry aimed at further reducing manual labour.

The crew will conduct technical tests and carry out a research programme in Cyprus' waters and at the foot of the underwater Mt. Ampere located at the point where the Gibraltar meets the Atlantic Ocean.

VIEWPOINT

Eliminating manual labour

Yuri GRAFSKY

Soviet demographers expect the able-bodied population of this country to increase by only 3.3 million people over the five-year period beginning in 1981. This is three times less than in the preceding five years. And in the five-year period starting in 1986 there will be an even slower growth rate in this section of the population. This means that in the next ten years the Soviet economy will experience a sharp shortage in manpower, the first such situation in the whole of Soviet history.

It would be incorrect to state that the above fact has taken the Soviet leadership by surprise. The situation has already been taken into account in plans for the development of our economy which are mainly based on intensive factors, including higher labour productivity, advanced processes and technologies featuring a high level of automation, as well as the faster full-scale introduction of new industrial facilities. Such is the basis of the current Soviet economic strategy, which, naturally, reflects the problem of manpower shortages.

Just how will the problem be dealt with? One way is to eliminate manual labour in which, at present, one out of every ten workers in the USSR is engaged. A special programme to cut down on manual labour was made part of the 11th five-year plan. It provides guidelines for the various industries and research and development organizations which are to produce new technology for the automation of auxiliary labour.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GAS PRODUCTION IN WESTERN SIBERIA

One gas pipeline 1,420 kilometres across operating under the pressure comparable to 75 atmospheres carries annually 30,000 million cubic metres of gas, yielding power equivalent to the amount produced by all the hydroprojects on the Yenisei and Angara rivers.

By the start of the 80s the length of such pipelines in the USSR reached 200,000 kilometres, wrote V. Lian and A. Murzin in the OKTYABR magazine. The Soviet Union has built and unified the world's largest pipelines capable of transporting 95 per cent of our oil and 100 per cent of gas from the fields to the consumer.

All of our basic and gas pipelines already stretch from Western Siberia. We lead the world in developing and operating 12,000 kilometres of 1,420 mm gas pipelines and 10,000 km of these are intended for transporting gas from the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Area.

Gas output growth in Western Siberia alone during the 10th five-year-plan period (1976-80) reached 125,000 million cubic metres, and will top 200,000 million in the 11th five-year period (1981-85). Over the five years altogether 1,300,000 million cu m of gas will be produced in the Tyumen tundra, of which 40 per cent will be produced at Urengoi.

In this five-year-plan period another six huge gas pipelines will stretch outwards from Western Siberia.

PSYCHOLOGISTS AT WORK ON THE SHOP-FLOOR

V. Vityaz, head of the Operations Research Laboratory at the Sverdlovsk Factory for Radio Instruments, discusses the technique of autotraining which enables a

worker to quickly pick up strength, in TRUD newspaper. At many factories, he writes, rooms of psychological relaxation are organized. Here with the help of special music and coloured slides psychologists help people regain their strength, rest from monotonous work. The Sverdlovsk factory group, together with scientists from the Sverdlovsk Labour Safety Institute of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and psychologists from the Ural State University suggested that workers at the factory should be instructed in autotraining, i.e., that they should be taught how to reduce tension by making a correct assessment of their own strength.

Factory economists have calculated that since the exercise was started the number of rejected units has gone down by 15.4 per cent. There has been a significant rise in the labour productivity and the turnover in manpower has gone down. The feasibility of introducing autotraining is now being studied by other plants in the area.

TECHNOLOGICAL POLLUTION MUST BE PREDICTED

The scale of modern industry is such that a precise forecast of the possible technological impact on nature is badly needed, writes the TRKHNIKA—MOLODOY ZHIZH magazine. Case-studies should be undertaken with special emphasis being placed on environmental impact via potential benefits. If not more complex problems than those of today could emerge and in nature, as in medicine, to forestall a negative outcome is much easier than to recover possible damage. This is especially true with respect to essential, major, large-scale projects, including dams, canals, power stations, reservoirs, and systems for changing the direction of river flows. In such cases special care should be taken

to ensure that such installations are both ecologically harmless and technically advanced. This is a very interesting area of research, with pollution control being in the foreground. However industrial pollution can only be prevented on an international basis, the magazine concludes.

'RURAL' PROSE IN SOVIET LITERATURE

In the past few years, a group of writers whom critics have termed "village folk" have made their appearance in Soviet literature, writes Yuri Prokushin, himself a critic, in the MOSKVA magazine.

In books by such writers as, for example, Vasily Bykov, Pyotr Abramov, Valentin Rasputin or Viktor Astashev, the plot, the various treatments of theme, the conflict situation and even the main characters and their activities are linked with the life of a village or of the countryside.

Yet, it is to take an objective look at the social, moral, or more broadly speaking, the philosophical problems dealt with by these writers, then the cross-section of village life, which first strikes the eye in these works, will be seen to be but the top of the pyramid. It is a pyramid composed of deep layers of our people's spiritual life and to give this life artistic embodiment has always been, to all intents and purposes, the concern of Russian and Soviet literature, and, in particular, of the 19th-century Russian classics. Each one of these "village" writers has continued and developed in his own way the sacred traditions of our classical literature.

The moral, ethical, social and historical problems which form the essence of the main conflicts in these "village" works have a genuinely national character, and, what is more, one that is valid for all people whatever their nationality.

